

THE CHINESE FLU.
DYE AND SOAPS.
The original and only
safe preparations
more effective than all
infectants.

DRUGS AWARDED
Silver Medal & Diploma,
and Medals after
imperial tests.
ALVETON & CO.,
Manchester,
H. M. Home, Indian and
Colonial Government.

NEVER BE WITHOUT
OLIVER'S
CARBOLIC OINTMENT
A CREAM AND OINTMENT
FOR
PRICKLY-PEAR, EYES, CUTS,
SKIN, SORES, EYES, CUTS, INSECT
BITES OR STINGS, AND MOST
SKIN AFFECTIONS.
Sold in large Bottles, 10d. each, and will
keep in any climate.

F. C. CALVERT & CO.,
Manchester.
Awarded 57 Gold and Silver Medals and
Diplomas.

The China Journal

Established February, 1840.

日六十月六年辰土

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

XLVIII. No. 9184.

號九月七日二十九百八十一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1892.

日六十月六年辰土

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

Intimations.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO MACAO
AND BACK.

WEATHER Permitting, the HONAM
will by Special Request, make an
other EXCURSION to MACAO, to MOR-
ROW, the 10th Instant, leaving HONGKONG
at 11 a.m., and returning from MACAO at
9 p.m.

Fare to Macao and back \$2. No Second
Class or Single fares. Chinese Servants
50 Cents each way.

Tickets may be obtained at the OFFICE
of the Company or on board the Steamer
on the morning of sailing.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 9, 1892. 1186

THE following NOTICE has been issued
to SHAREHOLDERS:

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA
SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE PUNJOM MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

Connaught House, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG, 7th July, 1892.

SIR,—At the General Meeting of the
PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN
MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, held on the 20th
day of June, 1892, and the 6th day of July,
1892, respectively, the following Special
Resolutions were duly passed and confirmed
respectively:

1.—That it is desirable to reconstruct the
Company, and accordingly that the
Company be Wound Up voluntarily, and
that A. O'D. GOURDIN, Esq., be
and he is hereby appointed Liquidator
for the purposes of such Winding up.

2.—That the said Liquidator be and he is
hereby authorised to consent to the re-
registration of a New Compny to be
named THE PUNJOM MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED, with a Memorandum and
Articles of Association, which have al-
ready been prepared with the privity
and approval of the Directors of this
Company.

3.—That the Draft Agreement submitted to
this Meeting and agreed to be made
between this Company and its Liquidator
of the one part, and the PUNJOM
MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, of the
other part, be and the same is hereby
approved, and that the said Liquidator
be and he is hereby authorized, pursuant
to the provisions of Section 149 of
the Companies' Ordinance, 1865 to enter
into an Agreement with such New
Company when incorporated in the
terms of the said Draft, and to carry
the same into effect with such (if any)
modification as the Liquidator may
think expedient.

I have to inform you that, in conformity
with the above Special Resolutions, THE
PUNJOM MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, has
been incorporated under the Companies'
Ordinances, Hongkong, with a Capital of
\$270,000 divided into 60,000 Preference
Shares of \$4 each and 30,000 Preference
Shares of \$1 each and that the Agreement
(as to the third of such Resolutions)
has been executed.

Your holding in THE PUNJOM & SUNGHIE
DUAS SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED,
being Ordinary Shares and
Preference Shares, you are under the Agree-
ment entitled to, and I hereby offer you,
in respect of the said Ordinary Shares, an
allowance in the PUNJOM MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED, of the same number of Ordinary
Shares of \$1 each with \$24 credited as
paid up on each, and in respect of the said
Preference Share a sum allotted in THE
PUNJOM MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, of the
same number of Preference Shares of \$1
each with the said sum of \$1 credited
paid up on each.

In order to obtain an allotment of the
Shares to which you are entitled, or a
smaller number, you must fill up and sign
the enclosed application letter, and then
forward the same, together with the certi-
ficates for the Shares held by you in THE
PUNJOM & SUNGHIE DUAS SAMANTAN MI-
NING COMPANY, LIMITED, to THE PUNJOM MINING
COMPANY, LIMITED, at their Office, Con-
naught House, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
on or before the 15th day of August, 1892,
together with a sum of £5 per cent. per annum
being the sum of Fifty Cents per Ordinary
Share which is payable on application.

If no application as above-mentioned is
received from you on or before the 15th day
of August, 1892, or so far as any applica-
tion may not ext-nd, you will be deemed to
have refused an allotment of Shares in THE
PUNJOM MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, to
which you are entitled under the said
Special Resolutions and Agreement, and to
have abandoned your right thereto, and the
Directors will proceed to allot, or otherwise
dispose of the Shares supplied for you
on such terms and conditions as at such
time as they shall think fit.

A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Liquidator of the PUNJOM & SUNGHIE
DUAS SAMANTAN MINING CO., LTD.

FORMS OF APPLICATION can be ob-
tained at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, Con-
naught House, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, July 8, 1892. 1190

PEAK HOTEL

THIS Commodious and Well appointed
HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250
feet above sea-level, has been LEASED by the
PROPRIETORS of the "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
NOW OPEN, and will be run in conjunction
with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus
enabling them to offer special inducements
to Visitors and Residents.

The HOTEL has been thoroughly Re-
novated, Redecorated and Refreshened.

A NEW and HANDSOME BAR has been
Opened on the Basement, while a New
BAR and BILLIARD ROOM has been
erected on the main floor.

CHOPS, STEAKS, &c., can be served
at any hour.

For full Particulars as to Rates, &c.,
apply to "VICTORIA HOTEL."
DORABEE & BING KEE,
Lessers.

Hongkong, May 7, 1892. 1193

SAILOR'S HOME

ANY Cast-off Clothing, BOOKS, or
PAPERS will be thankfully received
at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Address: Care of SUPERINTENDENT

of Interest for other periods
than MANAGER.

Hongkong, May 18, 1892. 1194

Business Notices.

JANE CRAWFORD & CO.



THE CUMSHAW MIXTURE!

DELIVERED at any Address in the UNITED KINGDOM, Free of any Charge
whatever on the Home side, at
Per ... 10-Catty Box ... \$12.00
Per ... 5-Catty Box ... \$7.00

Orders are now being booked for this Choice Tea, which will be forwarded by
DIRECT STEAMED from FOOCHOW. [102]

1892-3

CUMSHAW TEA

THE CHINA MAIL.

Dr Doback writes at 10.33 a.m. to-day as follows:—"Barometer falling. Gradient's 'N-C Daily' Note, was witnessed from the slight to S. E. winds. Weather cloudy, warm and rather dry."

To-day at the Magistrate Pang Yun Yau, owner of the steam-launch *Wing Lee*, was charged with carrying passengers on board the launch without having a certified master on board, and with having caused the steam whistle to be blown when there was no necessity. After Mr Hastings had heard the evidence of Sergeant Niven, it was stated on behalf of the defendant that the master of the *Wing Lee* had turned sick and the master of the *Wing Mo*, who had a certificate, took his place. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$7 for the blowing of the whistle, and \$3 for not having the change of master endorsed at the Harbour office.

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We regret to learn, from the Shanghai papers, that Lieutenant Arthur G. Cawston H. M. Surveying ship *Penguin* committed suicide on board the vessel at Shanghai on the 3rd inst., by shooting himself. It appears that about 7.30 a.m. the sound of a pistol shot was heard coming from deceased's room; and on his shipmates entering they found that he had shot himself in the head while lying in his bunk. He appeared to have been in a depressed frame of mind for some time but not much notice seems to have been taken of the fact. Lieutenant Cawston was a smart and capable young officer and was much esteemed on board his ship. He had formerly served on board the *Rambler* with Capt. Moore. At the Naval Court held to inquire into the sad affair the finding was that the deceased had shot himself while in a state of temporary insanity. He was buried with Naval honours. The funeral procession included a firing party of 100 men under the command of Lieutenant Talbot of the Caroline, and about fifty officers of the men-of-war of various nationalities in the harbour. The service at the cemetery was conducted by the Rev. H. C. Hodges.

From various causes the performance of 'Les Cloches de Corneille' last night by the Stanley Opera Company was not a success. The scene hate in preparation and unfamiliarity with the dialogue were only too apparent, and the result was a halting, unsatisfactory representation. Another cause which contributed to the non-success of last night's performance was the inability of Miss F. Stanley and Mr. Phillips to take up their customary parts, both of these members of the Company being laid aside by indisposition. Miss de Lorne undertook the part of 'Grenadelle' only an hour and a-half before the commencement of the performance, and sang her music well that she was deservedly encored more than once. Miss Jessie Denver, it needless to say, was a sprightly 'Scroopette', and Miss Dollis Childs as 'Germaine' did useful work. Had Mr. Liddiard been better acquainted with his lines as Marquis de Forville he would have earned credit for one of his best efforts this season. He looked the part and sang with intelligence, but not knowing the dialogue his acting was stiff and lacking in 'go'.

Most of the interest in Flanguet's opera centres round three characters—the miser, the Baillie, and the Baillie's clerk. Of these 'Gaspard' was the only one given with anything like merit. Mr. Driscoll may not, and does not, pourtray 'Gaspard's' miserly love for his golden beard as 'Schiell' Barry did in the early days of the opera, and he never gave that emotional thrill which a first-class rendering of the part invariably sends through the audience, but he knew his part and displayed some knowledge also of the author's conception of the character. When Mr. Durbin had time to study the Baillie, he ought to get some fun out of the character, but he must remember that there is a considerable difference between a low-comedy character and the 'corner man' of a bigger musical troupe. The 'business' which passes as the stock-in-trade of the nigger will not do duty for the Baillie. The Baillie is nothing without his clerk, and the clerk nothing without the Baillie, and it was the want of playing to each other's hands which made 'Globe' and the Baillie's pleasureless fall flat last night. The maypole dance was a success and the dancing at the opening of the third act as good as ever. As has been already said, the performance was not a success, but it is well to remember the difficulties under which the Company laboured. A mighty change of programme is too much for them. It is not now attempted at home, and under the peculiarly trying circumstances existing in the East, it is too much to expect the Company to do justice to themselves or to the operas and burlesques they attempt to perform,

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That in these hot nights, when sleep has often to be waked like a maiden shy and coy, it is dangerous for skippers to blow their steam-whistles more than fifteen minutes at a time.

That I fancy Captain Craig was rather sorry he indulged in that typhoon of sound at four o'clock the other morning, awakening not seven but seven hundred sleepers.

That it is all very well for the 'pawky' skipper to say that his whistle was dry or got jammed, and, like the traditional automaton hurdy-gurdy in church that struck up Yankee Doodle, would not stop.

That, as Magistrate Hastings wisely remarked, the 'whistle must have been fairly started off and opened out before it got jammed.'

That \$1 per minute was a fair fine for such incontinent and inconsiderate 'blowing,' and the detention of the *Mennin* from her pursuit of her rival (*Tai-yuen*) was perhaps more unwelcome than the \$15 fine.

That the residents at the Peak levels—the Highlands of the Island—must have been pleased at the public spirit shown by Mr St. John Hancock in prosecuting the chair-cooies who threatened him.

That the unanimous opinion of the Highlanders is that the cooling on these levels are overbearing, rude and intracable.

That the absence of a regular police patrol seems to give these harpies an amount of self-confidence that should be checked.

That extortions over and above the fare—and half occur every day, and the police, naturally enough, can seldom be on the spot when required.

That if a stricter surveillance be not exercised over these wild men of the mountains, I should not wonder if a serious breach of the peace do not follow.

That in the protection of the law is not handy and available, the Anglo-Saxons have a certain aptitude of carving out a remedy with his own hand.

That the fog-donotator at the Gap Rock Lighthouse is now in process of erection, and will be in full swing are the next fog-mantle falls.

That it is rumoured considerable proposito might be brought to bear on this Scarecrow State to restrict the production of the Indian Mint.

That it is confidently asserted, by limiting the coining of silver at the Indian Mint, we might see so long a considerable rise in the sterling value of the rupee.

That the Government is said to be losing something near three millions sterling per annum by the present low rates of exchange.

That the Indian Currency Association has been formed at Simla by the leading financial houses.

That such an Association should be formed in China without delay, and that, *ergo*, of my remarks last week we might then obtain opinions from all quarters on this most important question.

That the 12 crores of rupees exported from Bombay to Mauritius will sensibly relieve the overstocked Indian market.

That as the greater part of this sum will be required for repairing the damage caused by the recent cyclone, it will be, at least temporarily, practically withdrawn from circulation.

That a number of gentlemen at Madras have addressed Lord Curzon on the currency question.

That those gentlemen anticipate with feelings of alarm the sudden stoppage of the coining of silver by the United States Mint.

That they need feel no uneasiness on this point, as there would be ample allowance for due consideration of the event of such an unlikely contingency being added by the United States Government.

That my intimation of last week has been confirmed by a recent telegram, announcing that at Chicago the silver plate has discontinued the Sherman Act.

That the Democratic Convention favours a currency of both metals, making all dollars of equal value.

That this practically what I suggested in a former murmur, viz., that the two metals should be mixed and coined minted from the same situation.

That this would give us a convenient standard about the size of half-a-crown, of a beautiful colour.

That Senator Stewart's Bill for free coinage of silver has been voted by the Senate, and will undoubtedly pass Congress, and then—*voilà*.

That the Mingwumpi had badly lost when they endeavoured to 'get the bulge' on the worthy Senator.

That there seems to be a good deal of tinkering over this silver question, and a more drastic remedy is needed than the Goeschel proposal to flood the country with silver pieces.

That I am justly chagrined that in the annual statement of the Chinese Mint, the

Government has omitted to state the

amount of silver coin issued.

That I hope these murmurs on exchange are not altogether without interest to our commercial residents.

That some further chit-chat on this subject will be forthcoming next time, as you probably have enough for the present.

BROWNE.

That a little whisper is occasionally heard about the want of resources shown by marine lot-owners to rush with the Rehabilitation money to the Reclamation Trust.

That the prospect of realising millions of pounds from the sale of land is not, however, as yet far enough advanced to be of much use.

That many rumours of schemes of modification or relief have been abroad, but nothing seems to one of them, and the terms of the bond (pretty hard some of them, in these times) or resumption is believed to be the only alternative for the poorer lot-owners.

That these are times when Governments as well as others should be just and considerate, and it does seem hard to have to pay Crown rent for ground that is so extremely marine as let me say, twenty feet.

That this is in truth a strange thing that I hear, about whisky without any colour, with all the exquisite, indescribable bouquet of the fine Old Scotch washed out of it.

That, tough American yarn though it be, it is enough to shake one's belief in the fitness of things—the Hongkong Government, the Town Hall, the Observatory's swift warning, the Town Clerk, and the Post Office Board to think of.

That the carrying out of a change so radical, revolutionary, and nihilistic in its nature and its results, would be like extracting the sweethearts from the tasseled lollipops of innocence at schooldays, and it would also prove a rude and cruel shock to the traditional use of the reddest peppermint drop.

That the account you gave the other day of a lecture in the Engineers' Institute, about feed-heaters, boilers, and steam generally, was too much for my nerves.

That I failed 80 odd degrees at night, with a small cool, feeling about a temperature, and a man cool's feeling about a temperature, varying from 211 to 232.

That I am not surprised that the reading of such a paper was followed by an unusually warm discussion.

That, speaking of temperature, I hear the petroleum tanks west of Mongkok are going on merrily towards completion; and will probably be finished by the Government reply to the protest sent the Chinese.

That the promoters of the tanks claim that they are taking more precautions against accident than all the other tankmakers in Christendom put together.

That as to construction of tanks, pond, earth embankment, isolated sheds, pipe, etc., their arrangements (they say) will defy criticism and all the ill that is heir to.

That whether these assurances will allay the fears of the protesters remains to be seen.

That the first petroleum tanks is expected to come here via Suez Canal in October. That I see the Sanitary Board are issuing their goodness for much talking—the very Q.C. was not present at last meeting—but they have not got much forwarder with the Lodging House question.

That they think discretion is the better part of valour, and have put off the by-laws on that subject to a more convenient session.

That for several weeks past I have painted a picture in Exchange before the end of a year's time of being considered redundant. I shall continue to murmur in the same strain, in spite of the meers of bears and pessimists.

That I read by the Economist of the 28th May that the economic attitude of Austria and Hungary is strongly evidenced by their unanimous desire to introduce a gold standard.

That this would in no way commendable to Galicia, which has hitherto been entirely controlled by financial economy of nature.

That it is rumoured considerable proposito might be brought to bear on this Scarecrow State to restrict the production of the Indian Mint.

That it is confidently asserted, by limiting the coining of silver at the Indian Mint, we might see so long a considerable rise in the sterling value of the rupee.

That the Government is said to be losing something near three millions sterling per annum by the present low rates of exchange.

That if a stricter surveillance be not exercised over these wild men of the mountains, I should not wonder if a serious breach of the peace do not follow.

That in the protection of the law is not handy and available, the Anglo-Saxons have a certain aptitude of carving out a remedy with his own hand.

That the Government is said to be losing something near three millions sterling per annum by the present low rates of exchange.

That I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's obedient, humble servant.

(Signed) E. MACINTOSH.

Chairman.

To the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs &c., &c., &c., Foreign Office, London.

Foreign Office, May 29th, 1892.

Sir, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo, respecting the differential duties levied by the Hopo of Canton.

I am to request that you will inform your Chamber that Her Majesty's Minister at Peking brought this subject up before the Ministers of State on the 13th instant, and referred it to them on the 18th of March.

It is represented that this inequality of taxation was opposed to the spirit of the treaties between Foreign Powers and China, and claimed that the native Tariff could not, as regarded produce carried coast-wise between treaty ports, be so manipulated as to place native vessels on a more favourable footing than foreign vessels.

The Chinese Ministers admitted that the action of the Hopo had been irregular, and stated that they had already written to the Chinese Minister of State, requesting him to withdraw the differential duties.

That these gentlemen anticipate with feelings of alarm the sudden stoppage of the coining of silver by the United States Mint.

That they need feel no uneasiness on this point, as there would be ample allowance for due consideration of the event of such an unlikely contingency being added by the United States Government.

That this number of gentlemen at Madras have addressed Lord Curzon on the currency question.

That those gentlemen anticipate with feelings of alarm the sudden stoppage of the coining of silver by the United States Mint.

That the Mingwumpi had badly lost when they endeavoured to 'get the bulge' on the worthy Senator.

That there seems to be a good deal of tinkering over this silver question, and a more drastic remedy is needed than the Goeschel proposal to flood the country with silver pieces.

That I am justly chagrined that in the annual statement of the Chinese Mint, the

Government has omitted to state the

amount of silver coin issued.

That I hope these murmurs on exchange are not altogether without interest to our commercial residents.

That some further chit-chat on this subject will be forthcoming next time, as you probably have enough for the present.

BROWNE.

That the differential treatment of native junks.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce has sent the following correspondence for publication:

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, 6th April, 1892.

My Lord,—The Committee of this Chamber has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing a copy of the San Francisco Bulletin, which

represented that the Chinese Mission Home on Sze-koen street, a parsonry notice that if any more girls are rescued from their brothers' blood will flow, and Chinese Christians have been given notice that they do not pay over so much money when they will be killed.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

Dr. Doberck writes at 10.33 a.m. to-day as follows:—“Barometer falling. Gradienta N.C. Daily News, was witnessed from the slight for S. E. winds. Weather cloudy, warm and rather dry.”

To-day at the Magistracy Pang Yun Yau, owner of the steam-launch *Wing Lee*, was charged with carrying passengers on board the launch without having a certificate master on board and with having caused the steam whistle to be blown when there was no necessity. After Mr Hastings had heard the evidence of Sergeant Nixon, it was stated on behalf of the defendant that the master of the *Wing Lee* had turned sick and the master of the *Wing Mo*, who had a certificate, took his place. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$7 for the blowing of the whistle, and \$3 for not having the name of master endorsed at the Harbour office.

We understand that a circular is being sent round among school managers intimating that the Government have resolved to shut up every Government school at present maintained irrespective of results and attendance that has an average attendance of less than twenty-five scholars. The resolution will not apply to a few exceptionally situated and isolated schools, but it will cause the closing or transference to the Grant-in-aid scheme of some twelve or fourteen village schools. The scheme also includes the handing over, at a nominal rent, of the schoolhouses of Shai-wan, where it seems the attendance is less than ten scholars, and of the Little Hongkong school-house, where the attendance is less than fifteen scholars.

We regret to learn, from the Shanghai papers, that Lieutenant Arthur G. Cawston H. M. Surveying ship *Penguin* committed suicide on board the vessel at Shanghai on the 3rd inst., by shooting himself. It appears that about 7.30 a.m. the sound of a pistol shot was heard coming from the cabin room, and on his shipmates entering they found that he had shot himself in the head while lying in his bunk. He appeared to have been in a depressed frame of mind for some time but not much notice seems to have been taken of the fact. Lieutenant Cawston was a smart and capable young officer and was much esteemed on board his ship. He had formerly served on board the *Rambler* with Capt. Moore. At the Naval Court held to inquire into the sad affair the finding was that the deceased had shot himself while in a state of temporary insanity. He was buried with Naval honours. The funeral procession included a firing party of 100 men under the command of Lieut. Talbot of the *Caroline*, and about fifty officers of the men-of-war of various nationalities in the harbour. The service at the cemetery was conducted by the Rev. H. C. Hodges.

From various causes the performance of ‘Les Cloches de Corneille’ last night by the Stanley Opera Company was not a success. The same haste in preparation and unfamiliarity with the dialogue were only too apparent, and the result was a halting, unsatisfactory representation. Another cause which contributed to the non-success of last night’s performance was the inability of Miss F. Stanley and Mr. Phillips to take up their customary parts, both of these members of the Company being laid aside by indisposition. Miss de Lorne underook the part of *Grézelette* only an hour and a-half before the commencement of the performance, and sang her music so well that she was deservedly encored more than once. Miss Jessie Denver, it is needless to say, was a sprightly *Serpentine*, and Miss Dollie Childs as *Germaine* did useful work. Had Mr. Liddiard been better acquainted with his lines as Marquis de Corneille he would have earned credit for one of his best efforts this season. He looked the part and sang with intelligence, but not knowing the dialogue his acting was stiff and lacking in ‘go’. Most of the interest in *Planchette*’s opera centres round three characters—the miser, the Baillie, and the Baillie’s clerk. Of these *Gaspard* was the only one played with anything like merit. Mr. Driscoll may not, and does not, pourtray *Gaspard*’s miserly love for his golden board as Sirs Barry did in the early days of the opera, and he never gave that emotional thrill which a first-class rendering of the part invariably sends through the audience, but he knew his part and displayed some knowledge also of the author’s conception of the character. When Mr. Durah has had time to study the Baillie, he ought to give some fun out of the character, but he must remember that there is a considerable difference between a low-comedy character and the ‘corner man’ of a minor comic troupe. The ‘business’ which passes as the stock-in-trade of the wigger will not do duty for the Baillie. The Baillie is acting without his clerk, and the clerk nothing without the Baillie, and it was the want of playing to each other’s hands which made *Globe*’s and the Baillie’s pleasant fall flat last night. The maypole dance was a success and the dancing at the opening of the third act as good as ever. As has been already said, the performance was not a success, but it is as well to remember the difficulties under which the Company laboured. A slightly change of programme is too much for them. It is not now attempted at home, and under the peculiarly trying circumstances existing in the East, it is too much to expect the Company to do justice to themselves or to the operas and burlesques they attempt to perform.

A very unusual phenomena, says the *N.C. Daily News*, was witnessed from the Garden at Shanghai in the afternoon of the 2nd inst. when, within an hour, no fewer than six bright ‘sun dogs’ were seen.

At the Magistracy to-day, Sergeant Phelps charged Mr. G. B. Lafavour, master of the river steamer *Hornam*, with taking dangerous goods on board his steamer in contravention of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance. Mr. Hastings remanded the case.

ANOTHER CHINESE STRIKE AT MACAO.

The strike of the whole of the Chinese inhabitants of Macao over the Squash Farm will still be fresh in the minds of our readers, and from information received from the neighbouring Colony this afternoon it would appear that another demonstration, although on a smaller scale, is likely to take place on the part of the Chinese against the governing authorities. Singularly enough, the differences of opinion has arisen over the abolition of a ‘Farm.’ Some time ago it was decided to substitute the licensing system for the *Liu-pun* Farm, and intimation was given on the 22nd ult. that all those who wished to carry on business in the manufacture or sale of wine either for local consumption or importation would have to send in a declaration to the Excise Office, giving all the necessary particulars as to the nature of the respective businesses and the localities in which they were carried on. The notification came as a surprise to the Chinese. They were under the impression that the whole question had been settled and that they were freed from any tax. Having discussed the matter privately they formed themselves into two divisions—one composed of those who were ready to conform to the new arrangement and provide themselves with the license; the other of those who disapproved of the proposal of the authorities and were determined to resist the imposition. The declarations had to be lodged by the 5th inst., but only some hundred merchants have made the formal application. These merchants put in an appearance at the Exchequer Office to learn what amount they had to pay. They could not obtain any satisfactory reply. As yet the Committee entered with the question, have not decided the amount of the tax, but from what can be gleaned of the Government proposals it would appear that they intend to divide the licenses into three classes, levying a graduated tax of \$30, \$24, and \$18 per annum. The Chinese maintain that this tax is too heavy, and ask for a reduction. A final decision was deferred till the Chinese would make a faithful declaration of the value of their respective shops and the quantities of wine they sold, bought, imported or manufactured. These returns were made on Wednesday, and as no decision was made on that day as to the adjustment of the amount of the tax, it was determined to hold a private meeting to discuss the whole subject. A meeting of rice and wine merchants was accordingly held in the Wong-ki-tong Club on Thursday evening at 8 o’clock. The necessary permission not having been obtained from the authorities, the police broke up the meeting and arrested between sixty and seventy persons who were present, the prisoners being either confined in Monte Fort or sent on board the gunboats. Amongst the Chinese population there is naturally much excitement over the matter, and while in the meantime, such another demonstration is likely to be made as in the case of the *Squash Farm* difficulty, there is a probability that cannot be overlooked by the Government. Their success with regard to the *Squash Farm* has obviously taught the Chinese the lesson that they may contend, not unsuccessfully, with the Portuguese Government on the settlement of questions affecting local trade, and in the dash of their new-found knowledge they may show that they will resent to the utmost fresh imports and burdens likely to harass their business. It is considered probable that the hundred merchants who made the requisite declaration and now consider the cost of the license excessive will join the malcontents.

THE LOSS OF THE HAIPHONG.

The *Japan Gazette* of the 30th ult. gives the following account of the wreck of the *Haiphong*:—Early this morning the *Yokohama*丸 arrived in port having on board the captain, officers, and men of the wrecked steamer *Haiphong* (Capt. Edward Liddy’s Surveyor) (Capt. Edward), and others who had proceeded to the scene of the wreck. They report the vessel a hopeless wreck almost entirely under water, and the cargo washing out. The bottom of the ship has been pierced through and through by the rocks and the vessel is full of water. From the First Officer (Mr. L. R. James), who has kindly supplied us with particulars, we learn that the vessel struck on the rocks off Cape Idzu under the Hiroshima light, at 3.45 a.m. on Tuesday morning the 25th June, during a dark fog. The straining of vessels caused the first indication of the vessel in danger. The crew was immediately given to clear the vessel, and an order was promptly obeyed; the men exhibiting not the slightest confusion in their trying position. The water rapidly poured into the vessel, and the officers and men then essayed the boats and stood by the vessel for about two hours until she had listed over and filled with water. The boats then proceeded to the nearest harbour and reported the state of affairs to the authorities. The men were housed in Japanese dwellings, supplied with necessaries and dwelt with every consideration and courtesy. On the afternoon of the 26th June a Japanese vessel, the *Chikuma*, we believe proceeded to the scene and kindly volunteered assistance, but the vessel was beyond any help, and in the evening all the officers, &c., started for Yokohama in the *Yokosuka*-maru. The *Haiphong* had a full cargo of sugar, molasses, and cotton seed.

Capt. Hunter and the officers and crew of the *Haiphong* arrived here last night by the American mail steamer *City of Rio*. The inquiry into the circumstances connected with the wreck will, we understand, take place next week.]

FRAGRANT WATERS’ MUERUMUR
That in these hot nights, when sleep has often to be woos like a maiden shy and coy, it is dangerous for skippers to blow their steam-whistles more than fifteen minutes at a time.

That I fancy Captain Craig was rather sorry he indulged in that typhoon of sound at four o’clock the other morning, awakening not seven but seven hundred sleepers.

That it is all very well for the pawky skipper to say that his whistle was dry or got jammed, and, like the traditional automaton hurdy-gurdy in church that struck up Yankee Doodle, would not stop.

That as Magistrate Hastings wisely remarked, the whistle must have been fairly started off and opened out before it got jammed.

That \$1 per minute was a fair fine for such incontinent and inconsiderate ‘blowing,’ and the detention of the *Memorial* from her pursuit of her rival (*Tai-puan*) was perhaps more unwelcome than the \$15 fine.

That the residents at the Peak levels—the Highlands of the Island—must have been pleased at the public spirit shown by Mr. St. John Hancock in prosecuting the chair-cooler who threatened him.

That the unanimous opinion of the Highlanders is that the coolies on these levels are overbearing, rude and intractable.

That the absence of a regular police patrol seems to give these harsips an amount of self-confidence that should be checked.

That extortions over and above the fare-and-a-half occur every day, and the police, naturally enough, can seldom be on the spot when required.

That if a stricter surveillance be not exercised over these wild men of the mountains, I should not wonder if a serious breach of the peace do not follow.

That it is confidently asserted, by limiting the coining of silver at the Indian Mint, we might see so long a considerable rise in the sterling value of the rupee.

That the Government is said to be losing something near three millions sterling per annum by the present low rates of exchange.

That an Indian Currency Association has been formed at Simla by the leading financial houses.

That such an association should be formed in China without delay, and that express year remarks last week we might then obtain opinions from all quarters on this most important question.

That the 14 crores of rupees exported from Bombay to Mauritius will sensibly relieve the overstuffed Indian markets.

That as the greater part of this sum will be required for repairing the damage caused by the recent cyclone, it will be at least for a time, practically withdrawn from circulation.

That a number of gentlemen at Madras have addressed Lord Cross on the currency question.

That these gentlemen anticipate with feelings of alarm the sudden stoppage of the coinage of silver by the United States Mint.

That they need not feel uneasiness on this point, as there would be ample allowance of time for due consideration in the event of such an unlikely policy being adopted by the United States Government.

That my intimation of last week has been confirmed by a recent telegram, announcing that at Chicago the silver blank-mintage announced by the Sherman Act.

That the Democratic Convention to-day is a currency of both metals, making all dollars of equal weight.

That this is practically what I suggested to the Ministers of the Taung-li Yamen at an interview with them on the 18th of March last. He represented that this inequality of taxation was opposed to the spirit of the treaties between Foreign Powers and China, and claimed that the native Tariff could not, as regarded produce of China, be raised between treaty ports without a treaty port and a foreign country, so as to prevent a market for native vessels on a more or less平等 basis with foreign vessels.

The Chinese Ministers admitted that the Hopo had been addressed Lord Cross on the currency question.

That these gentlemen anticipate with feelings of alarm the sudden stoppage of the coinage of silver by the United States Mint.

That they need not feel uneasiness on this point, as there would be ample allowance of time for due consideration in the event of such an unlikely policy being adopted by the United States Government.

That the strong sense of propriety which I expressed in my remarks last week, we might then obtain opinions from all quarters on this most important question.

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That these gentlemen anticipate with feelings of alarm the sudden stoppage of the coinage of silver by the United States Mint.

That this would give us a convenient dollar, about the size of half-a-crown, of a beautiful colour.

That Senator Stewart’s Bill for free coinage of silver has been voted by the Senate, and will undoubtedly pass Congress, and then—no doubt—be vetoed by the President.

That the *Mugwumps* got badly lost when they endeavoured to “get the bulge” on the worthy Senator.

That there seems to be a good deal of tinkering over this silver question, and that a good deal more is needed than Mr. Gresham’s proposal to feed the Chinese.

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SHOOTING-STARS.

The shooting-stars are small bodies, weighing at most a few pounds, and consisting mainly of iron and carbon. They traverse space in swarms, and also revolve around the sun in long, elliptical courses like the comets. When these little bodies enter the earth's orbit, they are deflected towards the earth, and great numbers are seen in a single night. Their brightness is due to the heat engendered by the energy of their motion. Their speed is enormous, viz., 42,000 kilometres a second, while the speed of the earth in its orbit is only 25 kilometres a second. Consequently when one of them approaches the earth in the direction opposite to its course it has an initial speed in 72 kilometres a second; when they follow on its course, their mean rate of approach being 30 to 40 kilometres a second. The friction engenders a temperature of 3,000 degs. Celsius, subject to which they burst into flame. If under these conditions their substance is not vapourised, they pass through and beyond the upper strata of our atmosphere, and pursue their proper course around the sun as if nothing were vapourised in that case the vapour might well be the atmosphere, to fulfil later as meteors dust. In this manner, we doubt continually around us with 160 millions of shooting-stars which add considerably to the earth's substance.

Every year shooting-stars present the most interesting spectacle on the night of August 10, and frequently also on the two following nights. If the sight is clear and the observation is not disturbed by clouds, one may count hundreds and even thousands of falling stars during these three nights, all coming from apparently the same quarter of the heavens, the constellation of Perseus. The fact that the earth takes three days to pass through the shower of shooting-stars affords a measure of the enormous space they occupy, the more so as they cross our orbit at right angles to the earth's course. Their orbit is long one, and corresponds to a distance of 7,164,000,000 kilometres from the sun, approaching it at intervals of 121 years. This enormous orbit appears to be full of shooting-stars. Another date equally interesting for the observation of shooting-stars is November 14. On this date they are even more numerous than on August 10. At intervals of thirty-three years they fall on this date as thick as snowflakes. Two hundred and forty thousand are estimated to have fallen on November 14, 1853; the phenomenon repeated itself in 1865, and we look forward to its recurrence in 1899. The November shooting-star appears to come out of the constellation of Perseus. The comparison of the number of shooting-stars on November 14 with those of Uranus, at a distance of 2,950 kilometres from the sun, which it approaches every thirty-three years. In the year 126 A.D. this comet under the influence of the attraction of Uranus was deflected from its original course, and made a member of the solar system.

The two dates above-mentioned are not, however, the only ones on which shooting-stars in considerable numbers may be observed. Among others, November 27 may be mentioned, for on this day in 1872, and again in 1885, at least a hundred thousand shooting-stars were observed. In Rome, where I was on the latter date, the phenomenon excited great interest, and even the Pope was evidently not wholly unmoved; for some time before, I had the honour of being received in his Holiness, his first words were: "Did you see the golden shower of Dame?" The shower of fixed stars of 1872 was entirely unexpected by the astronomers. They had been much disturbed at the loss of Bala's comet, which after its discovery steadily made its appearance at intervals of six and a half years until 1846, in accordance with its computed course. On this occasion while pursuing its course on the night of January 13, it split into two parts, diverging from each other as they pursued their several courses. Both comets were visible on their return in 1852, but they were pale and faded and more than two million kilometres apart. It was the last sight; from that date the Bala comet has never been seen again. It is vanished, annihilated, burst up into shooting-stars. Were this not so, it must have bisected the earth's orbit on November 27, 1872, and actually have come into contact with it. In its stead there appeared unexpectedly the above-mentioned shower of stars, and the conclusion was that these small bodies were the remains of the Bala comet, a conclusion unquestionably confirmed by the observations of November 27, 1885.

This, then, is one of the latest conundrums of science: Shooting-stars are the fragments of shattered comets. Comets, in fact, are comparatively rare, and the few of them that remain beyond a few thousand years, and the smaller ones for a much less period only, while the duration of a planet like our earth extends to millions of years. The great comets which frightened our ancestors would doubtless be found to have lost much of their brilliancy if we could see and identify them; for during their course around the sun they continually throw off vapour and fragments, and are thus constantly subject to diminution.—*Camille Flammarion*, in the "Deutsche Revue."

A RIFLE BALL AND A CHRISTMAS BOX.

At the battle of Gettysburg a rifle ball struck my right arm just below the shoulder, and I never knew till then what a difference there is between an arm to lift with and an arm to be lifted by.

So said an American officer the other day when a few of us were talking about the mystery of life in the human body. Yet lots of people understand the principle. What to them mean words like "I am not myself" and "I have to fairly lie myself along," etc.? Why, surely that the body had lost its surplus power—it had become a burden, instead of an instrument to carry burdens.

A woman said in this way: "I had constant trouble down on the couch and rest. I had to go to bed at 10 o'clock, and get up at 6 in the summer of 1862. The trouble first came upon us in 1876, when I was forty-two years old. Before that I had always been strong and healthy." Then, however, I began to feel tired, weary, and languid, and gradually had to consider myself a weak, sickly woman. At first I had to give up all my housework, and the house was poor, and what little I ate gave me pain in the chest and sides. My food seemed to create wind, which rolled all over me. I got so bad that night after night I was unable to sleep. I was at times in great agony, and if I had not been a Christian I would have had to my bed. But as I was a Christian I did not feel bad; I saw a doctor and took various medicines, but none of them appeared to do me any good.

"I continued in this wretched state for seven years—1876 to 1883. Then came the help I had waited for so long and so hopefully. In December of that year a little book was left at my door, the title of which I can't remember, Seigle's Syrup, and my husband read of a case like mine having been cured by it; and I felt a strong desire to try the medicine, but we could not spare the money.

However, when my husband returned from Bungay on Christmas Eve he pulled out of his pocket a bottle of Seigle's Syrup and said: "See, I have brought you a Christmas box; and it proved to be the most valuable out of ever had in my

life. I began taking the medicine at once, and found great relief. It seemed to lift a weight from my body, and I slept well, and by the first of March my bottle was a new woman. I could go about my laundry work with ease and pleasure. I still take an occasional dose, and keep in good health, for which I have to thank Mother Seigle's Syrup." I know now that the doctor who had advised great benefits from the Syrup was one of the physicians staying that hot, but it would not now be alive. I desire others to know of what did so much good, and to this end you have my consent to publish this letter, should you think it best to do so.

Yours truly,
(Signed) Mrs. GOODERSON,
Kensal, Norfolk.

July 11th, 1891.

We gladly extend our congratulations to Mrs. GOODERSON upon her recovery, and beg to say that the general rule is that the recovery of a patient from a disease of long duration is naturally stronger. Indigestion and dyspepsia lies at the very root of most diseases, for the reason that it arises in the stomach, upon the normal action of which good health necessarily depends.

If we cannot digest our food everything, of course, goes wrong. For this is the source of all disease, and when we have a healthy stomach, entering the blood, disorder every organ and process of the system. Rheumatism, gout, bronchitis, neuralgia, nervous prostration, most forms of disease peculiar to women, chronic headache, pain and weakness in the muscles, mumps, rheumatism, lumbago, &c., &c., &c., and other diseases are nothing more or less than results and signs of impaired or paralyzed digestion.

In short they are mere words, the true and real disease being indigestion and dyspepsia.

It is the ability to cure this lies the secret of shooting-stars afford a measure of the enormous space they occupy, the more so as they cross our orbit at right angles to the earth's course.

Their orbit is 38 per cent higher than that of Seigle's Syrup, which seems to be the case of the orbit of the earth.

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